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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/601,840	06/23/2003	Andrew D. Roberts	032026-0732	9556
23524 75	90 10/30/2006		EXAMINER	
FOLEY & LARDNER LLP 150 EAST GILMAN STREET			PERREIRA, MELISSA JEAN	
P.O. BOX 1497	•		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MADISON, W	I 53701-1497		1618	

DATE MAILED: 10/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date __

Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _

6) Other:

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see response to non-final rejection, filed 9/21/06, with respect to application 10/601,840; claims 1-4 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The non-final rejection of claims 1-4 has been withdrawn. The examiner apologetically acknowledges the incorrect reference noted in the non-final rejection filed on 5/17/06.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:
 - (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
 - (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Decrock et al. (*Rev. Sci. Instrum.* 1998, 69, 323-324).
- 4. Decrock et al. (Rev. Sci. Instrum **1998**, *69*, 323-324) teaches of the production of radioactive fluorine beams and extraction of radioactive atoms as CF₄. The production of the radioactive CF₄ is done using neon gas target (F₂/Ne) (p323, paragraph3). Copious amounts of ¹⁷F can be produced by using the ²⁰Ne(ρ , α)¹⁷F reaction (p324, paragraph 2) thus generating CF₃¹⁷F which encompasses the equilibrium activities of the instant claims.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mulholland et al. (*J. Nuc. Med.* **1987**, *8*,1082, posterboard 899).

Mulholland et al. (*J. Nuc. Med.* **1987**, *8*,1082; posterboard 899) discloses an ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane as a radiopharmaceutical agent. Mulholland et al. (*J. Nuc. Med.* **1987**, *8*,1082; posterboard 899) does not disclose the gaseous composition of ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane comprising neon.

Decrock et al. (Rev. Sci. Instrum **1998**, *69*, 323-324) teaches of the production of radioactive fluorine beams and extraction of radioactive atoms as CF₄. The production of the radioactive CF₄ is done using neon gas target (F₂/Ne) as well as that listed above.

The production of ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane is well known in the prior art. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to utilize neon gas to generate ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane as disclosed by Decrock et al. since neon, an inert gas, can be directly utilized without any chemical intermediate step.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the

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unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 1-4 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1,3-5,20 of U.S. Patent No. 6,585,953B2. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant claims are drawn to the gaseous composition of ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane comprising neon and the U.S. Patent No. 6,585,953B2 is drawn to the method of making ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane with the neon gas target. So one skilled in the art would recognize that the method of making the ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane with the neon gas target would result in the gaseous composition of ¹⁷F labeled fluoromethane comprising neon.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed at this time.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melissa Perreira whose telephone number is 571-272-1354. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-5pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Hartley can be reached on 571-272-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MP October 2, 2006

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER